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मछली पकड़ने के जाल — जाल बनाने के धागों की टेक्स प्रणाली में पदसंज्ञा

(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

FISHING NETS — DESIGNATION OF NETTING YARNS IN THE TEX SYSTEM

(*First Revision*)

UDC 677·076·732/·736 : 639·2·081·11 : 677·072 : 677·017·272·2

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NEW DELHI 110002

October 1993

Price Group 1

Textile Materials for Marine/Fishing Purposes Sectional Committee, TX 18

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard which is identical with ISO 858 : 1978 'Fishing nets — Determination of netting yarns in the Tex system' issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Textile Materials for Marine/Fishing Purposes Sectional Committee and approval of the Textile Division Council.

In this standard certain terminology and conventions are not identical with those used in Indian Standards; attention is particularly drawn to the following:

> Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.

In this Indian Standard, the following international standards are referred to. Read in their respective place the following:

International Standard	*Indian Standard*
ISO 2 Designation of the direction of twist in yarns and related products	IS 832 : 1985 Methods for determination of twist in yarn (Technically equivalent)
ISO 1139 Designation of yarns	IS 3689 : 1966 Conversion factors and conversion tables for yarn counts (Technically equivalent for the purpose of this standard)
ISO 1144 Universal system for designating linear density (Tex systems)	IS 1315 : 1977 Method for determination of linear density of yarn spun on cotton system (Technically equivalent)

Indian Standard

FISHING NETS — DESIGNATION OF NETTING YARNS IN THE TEX SYSTEM

(First Revision)

0 INTRODUCTION

The designation of netting yarns for fishing nets in the Tex System will ultimately replace designations made according to traditional systems.

The new designation will consist principally in naming the resultant linear density.

1 SCOPE

This International Standard specifies a method for the designation of netting yarns for fishing nets by the use of the nominal linear densities of the single yarn components or of their resultant linear density, expressed in tex.

2 FIELD OF APPLICATION

As a general rule, netting yarns designated by their linear density or their resultant linear density are usually grey yarns without any preparation.

If the indication of resultant linear density takes account of any effects of chemical or physical treatment, this shall be mentioned.

3 REFERENCES

ISO 2, *Textiles — Designation of the direction of twist in yarns and related products.*

ISO 1139, *Textiles — Designation of yarns.*

ISO 1144, *Textiles — Universal system for designating linear density (Tex System).*

4 METHOD OF DESIGNATION

4.1 Yarns obtained by twisting

4.1.1 *General usage, complete designation*

The complete designation of a netting yarn shall comprise, in the order given, the following five characteristics:

a) the linear density of the single yarn, expressed in tex;

b) the number of single yarn in the first fold;

c) 1) the number of folded yarns in the finished product, or, if suitable,

  2) the number of folded yarns, then cabled yarns, in the finished product;

d) the resultant linear density, expressed in tex;

e) the final twist direction of the finished product.

The first three characteristic shall be joined to each other by the multiplication sign (×); (if suitable, the number of cabled yarns is joined likewise to the number of folded yarns by the multiplication sign). The last two characteristics shall be separated from the first three by a semi-colon (;).

The fourth characteristic (numerical value of the resultant linear density) shall be preceded by the letter R.

The fifth characteristic shall be indicated by the letter S or Z (see ISO 2).

Example 1: 23 tex × 3; R 75 tex S. This designation characterizes a folded netting yarn comprising three single yarns of a nominal[1] linear density of 23 tex; the resultant linear density ot this yarn is 75 tex; the final twist direction is S.

Example 2: 23 tex × 6 × 3; R 460 tex Z. This designation characterizes a cabled netting yarn composed of three folded yarns each of which comprises six single yarns of a nominal[1] linear density of 23 tex; the resultant linear density of this yarn is 460 tex; the final twist direction is Z.

4.1.2 *Particular cases, brief designation*

Yarns composed of dissimilar components and heavy twisted trawl twines, complete designations of which would be too camplicated, shall be designated by:

a) the resultant linear density;

b) the final twist direction of the finished product.

Example 3: Netting yarn R 4000 tex S.

4.2 Yarns obtained by braiding

Braided netting yarns shall be designated only by their resultant linear density.

Example 4: Braided yarn R 4 000 tex.

NOTE — The resultant linear density of a netting yarn is always different from the total linear density of the same yarn calculated from the linear densities of its components.

Reverting to Example 2 (see 4.1.1) if a netting yarn has a designation of 23 tex × 6 × 3; R 460 tex Z, calculation of the total linear density of this yarn on the basis of its components gives

6 × 3 = 18 yarns each of 23 tex, namely 18 × 23 tex = 414 tex.

The difference between the calculated total linear density in tex and the resultant linear density of R 460 tex, namely 46 tex, accrues from the twisting and cabling undergone by the yarns, each one of these operations leading to an increase in the linear density of the yarns.

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[1] The term "nominal" indicates that the value is a matter of reference. useful solely for the designation.

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